

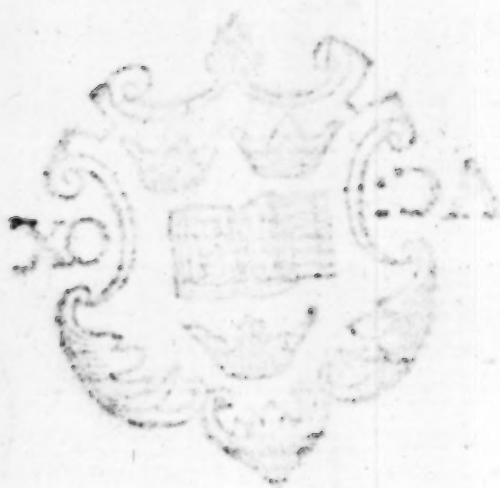
TWO
TREATISES
CONCERNING
the Preservation of
EIE-SIGHT.

The first written by Do-
ctor BAILY sometimes of Ox-
ford: the other collected
out of those two famous
Physicians FERNELIUS
and RIOLANVS.

8^o B. 31. Med.



OXFORD,
Printed by Joseph Barnes, for
John Barnes, 1616.





To the Reader.



Tis not vn-
knowne to
the world,
with what
generall ap-
plause a cer-
taine Trea-
tise, concerning the preservation
A 3 of

(:.)

of Eie-sight, written by Doctor Baylie, sometimes of Oxford, hath beene accepted; which by the happie experience of many, in the doubtfull cures of that kind, stands thoroughly confirmed. Being therefore unwilling that a gemme of such worth should lie any longer hidden under the soile of Oblivion; and withall desirous to give a more lustre unto it, as well for the ornament of it selfe, as for the good of the merchant: I have now at length resolved to set it forth in the world, to the publique view and censure of the Time, newly and artificially polished

(.:.)

lished with most notable Collections, out of those renowned Doctors, Fernelius, and Riolanus, written on the same Subject. Peruse the booke, and make vse of it. If thou findeſt benefit by it, thanke God first, that hath made his goodnesse manifest to the world by his singular gifts bestowed on these most excellent men; next to the Authors themselves, for their great paines and studie taken for thy profit; and lastly to mee, for my goodwill and costes in the publishing of it. Farewell.

I. B.

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A breefe Treatise concer-
ning the preferuation of
the eye sight.



He preferuation of
the sight doth con-
sist, partly in good
order of diet, part-
ly in vse of Medi-
cines.

Concerning diet: *Diet.*

some things hurt-
full are to be eschued, and some things
comfortable to the sight are to be vsed:
wherefore they, which may chose their
habitations, in this respect, may make e-
lection of aire cleare, declining to mode-
rate heate and drynesse: cold and moylt
aire, and thicke, misty, and rainy weather is
hurtfull: it is best therefore to abide in dry
places, from moory, marish, and watrish
grounds and specially to provide, that the
site of the dwelling be not betweene the

Aire.

B

wet.

*Windes.**Dust.**Smoke.*

wet places and the sun : Southerne windes doe hurt the sight : so doe low roomes : places full of dust and smoakie are noysome.

Meates.

Meates are best which are easie to be digested, and which doe not stay long in the stomacke : amongst such a young Henne is greatly commended : so is Partridge and Pheasant. *Rasis* praiseth the young starne, and the quaille : so doe all writers the Doue both tame and wyld, but chiefly the wild Doue, which (as *Zoar* writeth) hath especiall vertue against the weakenesse of the sight, which commeth by defect of spirites, and the rather, if the same be sod with rape rootes, and turnep rootes : for it is accorded by all writers, that the turnep hath great faculty to doe good to the eies, and to preserve the sight. Grosse and slimy meates, and all water-foule are dispraised. Of small birdes, the martin, the swallow, the iay and pie, the witwall, the specht are noted very hurtfull to the sight : and albeit these birds are seldome, or not at all vsed of the better sort, yet common people happily may be compelled to eat them. No fish is accounted good : yet some fishes, which doe

skoure

Fish.

skoure in grauely-places, being sauery sod-
den with white wine, fenel, ciebrighr, sage,
perslie, &c. may at some times be eaten: and
so a little salt-fish moderately taken doth
no great harne. Flesh sodden with fenell, *Preparat*
ciebright, mintes, sage, &c. is reputed best; *of meates*
next are roasted meates; flesh fried with
butter or oyle is to be reiected, th'entrals, *Intrals.*
and feete of beasts are not so good, nor the
braines for the most part, yet the braines of *Braines.*
an hare, of a cony, and of pigeons, are said
to quicken the sight.

Milke and all things made thereof are *Milke.*
found by experience to induce dimnesse of
sight: reare roasted, reare sodden, or poched
egges are holesome, especially eaten with *Egges.*
the powder of ciebright: fryed egges and
hard are blamed.

Of sauces, veriuice, vinigar of wine, and *Sauces.*
the iuce of limonds, are accompted best;
Pomgranats, not so good.

Of spices, cianamon is commended by *Spices.*
Anicenna, as special good for the webbe of
the eie, and for dimnesse of the sight: so is
saffron; ginger, both inwardly taken, and
outwardly applyed, doth singularly cleare
the sight: cloues, mace, and nutmegs, and
all thres kinde of peppers, may be vsed.

ger.
nie.
s.
ter.

Suger is conuenient to condite things, but hony is better: no oyle is good, saue pile oliue called sallet oile, and that is better then butter.

herbs.

Albeit few raw hearbes in common vse for sallets are commended, except fenell, cie-bright, young sage, terragone, which are very good: yet these are to be avoided as most hurtfull, namely lettis, coleworts, cabbages, beets, spinage, purslane, buddes of dill, garlike, chibbols, onions, skallions, &c. Capers may be eaten: Oliues not so good: radish rootes, persnep rootes, are greatly dispraised: carrot rootes, the buds of asperage may be eaten, but the turnup or rape roote, and the nauew roote are aboue all other noted for excellencie to preserue the sight, and to that purpose many doe preserue with sugar these rootes, and eate them as sucket.

pers.
iue.
ootes.

he Rape
nd Turnep.

mites.
ares.
pples.

igges.

aisons.

The most kindes of fruits are hurtfull to the sight: yet peares and the better kindes of apples, may be eaten with the pouders of ciebright, or with fenell seeds thinly incrusted with fine sugar: figs are very good, not onely for the sight, but also to open, scoure, and to clense the brest, liuer, stomacke and kidneies: so are raisons, which haue

haue a speciall property to strengthen the
liuer: nuts are very evil, for that they doe fill *Nuts.*
the head: the walnut more tollerable then
the hasell nut, chestnuts are very windie,
better friends for *Venus*, then for the eies:
dates are not commended, nor mulberies. *Dates.*

Confectes made with fine sugar and thin- *Confects*
ly incrusted about with turnep seedes, and
navew seedes, fenill seedes, anise seedes al-
monds, pine aple kernels, ginger, cinamon,
the powder of eiebright, &c. are reputed as
very good meanes to continue the sight:
likewise in the preseruatiō of the sight, a-
mongst other things, such drinckes, as are in *Drinckes*
common vse and accustomed, are to be al-
lowed: therefore he that hath vsed to drinck
beere, may not forsake the same and so of *Beere.*
ale.

And in this respect it is not amis at meate *Wine.*
to drinke wine, for them which haue beene
accustomed to the same: although wine in
some affectes of the eies is forbidden, yet
to preserue the sight, wine is not inconue-
nient, for the vapours of wine are drying,
cleare abstersiue, and so doe consume and
extenuate grosse and thick humours, so it
be moderately taken. In this place I doe
greatly commend their counsels, which do

medicinall
drinks.

prepare medicinable drinks with eiebright, and other things comfortable for the sight, to be vsed in the morning, and at meates, if the patient can well endure so to drinke the same: our authors herein are very ingenious, some addressing drinks with one thing, and some with another.

rinke
ade with
bright.

Arnoldus
villa no-

he praise
eiebright
the sight.

ebright
ne.

The simplest and most written of, is with the herbe called of the Arabians *Adhill*, in Latine *Euphragia*, in English *Eie-bright*, of whose miraculous vertues in preservation of the sight, *Arnoldus de villa nova* hath written in these words: Eie-bright is good any way taken, either with meate, drinke or medicine, Greene and dry, against all impediments of the sight, whereby the clearenes of the same may be obscured. And hee writeth thus of wine made with Eiebright, which hee calleth *Vinum euphragiatum*. This wine (saith he) is made by putting the herbe in the muste or new wine, vntill the same wine become cleare to be drunke. By the vse of this wine, old mens sights are made young, it taketh away the impediments of the sight in all men of all ages, especially in fat men, and such which doe abound with phlegme.

One (saith he) which was blind, and did
see

see nothing in long time, by vsing this wine one yeare, was restored to his sight. The herbe is hot and drie, and hath by proper-
 tie of substance to remoue affectes of the sight. And so the powder of the herbe ta-
 ken in an egge, or drunken in wine, doth
 vvonderfully performe the same. And
 there are yet aliue (saith hee) witnesses of
 good credit, which haue made prooffe
 heereof in themselves, which could not
 reade without spectacles, but by vse hereof
 haue recouered their sight to reade small
 letters. And so *Arnoldus* concludeth, that
 nothing to doe good to the sight, is to be
 compared with wine made with ciebright.
 If the wine be too strong, he counselleth
 to allay the same with fennell water; and to
 that intention, you may also adde sugar.

*Ciebright
 taken in an
 egge.*

In countries which for their common
 drinkes do vse wine and water, they alway
 do mingle things for the sight in wine, and
 not in water: for wine in truth is a fitter li-
 quor to receiue the qualities and to carry
 the same to the eyes, then water: which
 thinges they do put in the muste, and so let
 it stand, vntill the wine be ripe, and ready
 to be drunken, and so do vse it.

Notwithstanding in other Countries
 B 4 which

*Eiebright
may be used
in beere, in
ale, or meade*

which haue other vsuall drinkes, the same things may be put in their common drinks, So some haue put them in ale, some in beere and some in meade, and no doubt but all these means are very good according to the vsage and disposition of the partie. So euen in this our Country they which either by vse or by constitution of body, may wel beare the drinking of wine, may well compound the same with things good for the sight others of hot complexions and drie, not greatly accustomed to wine, may of ale, beere, and meade make such drinkes, because in the North countries, ale and beere are the vsuall and common drinkes, and in some places, meade also is much vsed: therefore in mine opinion it is conuenient for most men, to make these drinkes with ale, beere, and meade, rather then with wine: and meade assuredly is a very conuenient thing for them which can well away with hony.

*How Eie-
bright wine
may be used.*

Touching the direction of those which haue bin accustomed to drinke wine, I do nothing doubt, but that they may without offence beare such drinks for the sight compounded with wine, to take a draught in the morning, especially if the alay the
same

same with the distilled water of fenell, according to *Arnoldus* counsell. And for this purpose, choyse may bee made of very good white wine, and the thinges may bee mingled in the countries where the wine doth growe, notwithstanding in that our most vsed drinke with meat is ale, or beere, these are very conuenient to receiue these thinges for the sight, and absolutely better then wine, if yee like to drinke the same with meate: as our anthors doe counsell. Which ale I thinke better to be made with grout according to the old order of brewing. And so the thinges for the sight may be sodden in the grout, or other way put in the drinke, when it is newly clenfed, & put into the vessell in which it is tunned to be kept that in the working of the drink in the vessel, the vertues and qualities of the thinges may be drawne and receiued into the same. When these thinges are compounded in meade, then the same are sodden with the honie, in such order as other herbes are sodden, when they make methegline.

I thinke it best to begin with the simplest order to compound ale or beere to each mans best liking with ciebright only, taking

*The vse of
Eiebright
ale, and of
Eiebright
beere.*

*Ale made
with grout.*

*How to
make Eie-
bright Ale
and beere.*

*Eiebright
meade.*

*The quanti-
ty of cie-
bright to the
drinke.*

taking to euery gallon of the drinke a great handfull of the herbe, and bind it together, or put it in raw and thinne tinsell of silke, and so tie the same by a string to the tap of the vessell, that the herbe may hang in the middest of the drinke, not too low in the ground, neither too high in the barme, being put into the drinke when it is newlie clenfed: let all worke together vntill the drinke be cleare and ripe, to be drunken according to the common vse, and then ye may drinke of it at pleasure in the morning fasting, and at meate also if you will, and can well like thereof; and most men may like to drinke it, because this herbe doeth yeeld no vngratefull taste, but rather with a pleasant sapour doth commend the drinke. It were not amisse, to ayoide windines, to euery handfull of the herbe to adde two drammes of fenell seeds, well dusted, and a little bruised. As I doe put this for more proportion to beginne with-all, that the stomacke be not at the first offended with the strangenesse; So after a time, yee may increase the quantitie, and put to euery gallon of the drinke, two handfulls of the herbe, wherein yee may best be directed by the taste, that the herbe shall yeeld

yeeld into the drinke. In the winter season yee may also adde some spices, as ginger, whole mace, a few cloues, nutmegs, cinnamon, and make as it were bragget ale: which drinke, besides that it doth preserve and cleere the sight, will also helpe digestion, clense and cut phlegme, and breake winde. *Spices may be added.*

I can witnes, that many by this simple composition of ciebright and fenell seeds, haue found great good for their sight, not onely to continue in good estate, but also that some haue found remedie against the dimnes and other impediments, growing in their sight. In truth once I met an old man in Shropshire, called *M. Hoerde*, about the age of 84. yeares, who had at that time perfect sight, and did read small letters very well without spectacles: hee told me that about the age of 40. yeares, finding his sight to decay, he did vse Eiebright in ale for his drinke, and did also eate the powder thereof in an egge three daies in a weeke, being so taught of his father, who by the like order continued his sight in good integrity to a very long age. I haue heard the same confirmed by many old men. *Rowland Sherlooke* an Irish man, Physition to *Queene Mary* *The effect confirmed by examples.*

Marie, did affirme for truth, that a Bishop in Ireland perceiuing his sight to wax dimme, about his age of fifty yeares, by the vse of eiebright takē in powder in an egge, did liue to the age of 80 yeares, with good integrity of sight.

Drinckes
more com-
pounded
for the sight.

VVe do reade of many drinckes to preserue the sight, compounded not of eiebright onely, but many moe thinges added: so some put to it sage, some veruaine, some celendine, and fennell seedes, anise seedes, & the forenamed spices: others elecampane rootes, iris, galengale, & cubebs, and in truth all these are greatly commended to preserue the sight, and may very aptly be put in drinckes for the sight: notwithstanding, for that we are now to deliuer a drinke for the sight, which may bee pleasing, and allowed with meates, mine opinion is, that the same ought to be made as simple as may be. For if *Gallen* in his 6. booke *de sanitate tuenda*, doth preferre the composition of the medicine termed *diatrion piperis*, which hath fewest simples, because (as he writeth) that is soonest & with lesse trouble to nature digested: surely the drinckes for the sight, which are compounded of fewest thinges, are most to be commended

The most
compound
not alwaies
best.

commended, especially when we meane to vse the same with meate, as all our authors do couſell vs. Wherefore, for my part at this time, I will onely aduiſe to haue for vse, either wine, or ale, or beere, according to each mans best liking, made as it is before prescribed with ciebright and fenell seeds, and to drinke of the same in the morning, or if it so like with meat, as other drinke.

It is holded better to drinke oft and small draughts at meat, then seldome and great draughts; for so meat and drinke will better mingle, and the meat will lesse swimme in the stomake, which giueth cause of many vapours to the head. It is affirmed not good to begin the meale with drinke, but to eat somewhat before you drinke.

Drinke often and small draughts.
Not best to begin the meale with drinke.

When you drinke wine if you meane to alay the same with water, it is best to mingle to the wine fennell water, or ciebright water, and *Montagnana* doth counsell to doe the same some reasonable time before you do drinke, and not presently when you drinke, as commonly men doe.

When to mingle water with wine

Bread in our intention is to be made of fine flower of chosen wheat, alway leuened and salted somewhat more then common bread, well wrought, throughly baked

Breade.

*Past with
fenil seeds.*

ked, not new nor old, of about a day or two daies old. Vnleuened bread is not accompted good : and the bread is better, if fenell seeds be wrought with the past ; to which purpose some do cause cakes to be made of some portion of the dowgh, in which they knead the powder of fenell seeds, and the powder of ciebright, and doe ease them in the morning, and after drink the ciebright drinke, and make that a breakfast.

Euacuation.

As generally in the preservation of health : so especially to continue the sight, it is conuenient that the body be obedient, and doe his office for euacuation accordingly : and if nature herein be slack, it may be procured with brothes made of loose herbes, as mallowes, violet leaues, mercury, groundsell, great raisons the stones taken out, damaske prunes and currants : and if neede be of more medicinall things, surely the same must be gentle : for as strong medicines, which make agitation of humors are not good to be vsed for this intention : so gentle medicines taken in due time, doe great good to the sight : which I doe leaue to the appointment and direction of a learned Phisition. Of all manner of euacuation, these which are done by vomiting

miting are most hurtfull: so are fluxes of blood by the nose. And as belkes doe ease the stomacke, so much belking giueth occasion that fumes doe arise to the fore-part of the head, whereby the sight may be harmed.

Nothing is more hurtfull to health then *Fulnesse* fulnes. And he that will continue his sight *hurtfull.* good, must be carefull of ouer-plentifull feeding, and therefore must end his meales with appetite: and neuer lay gorge vpon gorge, but so feede, that the former meate may be concocted, before hee doe eate againe. It is best to make light suppers, and some-what timely. As modest vse of *Use of Ve-* *nus* perfourmed in the feare of God in due *nus.* time, when the meate in the stomacke is digested, and nature is desirous to be disburdened, is to be allowed: so immoderate and vnseasonable vse thereof, doth of all things most hurt the sight, and soonest induce blindnes: ouer-much watching is not good: very long sleepees are more hurtfull: *Sleepe and* the meane sleepees of about vij. houres, are *watching.* best: yet better to abridge the sleepe and to inlarge watching, then contrariwise: sleepe taken in the night is best, as most naturall, when externall aire doth not distract na-
tures

tures motion, and all externall things con-
 curre to helpe sleepe, therefore the moe
 houres a man doth borrow of the day for
 sleepe, the worser. It is not good especia-
 ly to this our purpose, to sleepe immediatly
 after meate: for two houres at the least
 ought to be put betweene meate and sleep.
 Best to begin sleep vpon the right side, and
 then to turne on the left side: to sleepe vp-
 right vpon the backe is naught generally:
 to turne vpon the face worser for the sight.
 Care must be had that you sleepe not in a
 chamber, or any place in which the Moone
 doth shine.

*The Moone
 shine hurt-
 full to the
 sight.*

Exercises.

*writing
 after meate.*

Exercises are needfull: the same best, af-
 ter the belly hath done his office, that the
 excrements are voided: otherwise by ex-
 ercise vapours are stirred, and doe ascend
 more plentifully to the head. All exercises
 must be done fasting, and none after meate.
 And I wish you might after meate forbeare
 writing by the space of three houres: but
 if your course of life and calling will not so
 permit you, you may herein follow *Mon-
 tagnana* his counsell, to write either stan-
 ding vpright, or a little leaning and resting
 your head vpon your right or left cheek:
 in no case to write bowing your selfe for-
 ward.

ward, and holding downe the head. When opportunity and time will serue, frictions with a rough linnen cloth are very good, which are to be performed thus: first to rub the feete, the legges, then the thighes, the hips, the buttockes, ascending to the shoulders and necke with soft and long rubbings, euen vntill the partes begin to wax red. Amongst orders to remooue the weakenes of the sight, *Auicenna* writeth that the combing of the head is not of least force, which ought to be done euery morning fasting backwardes against the haire for it draweth the vapours out of the head, and remoueth them from the sight.

Frictions:

Combing the head.

Affections of the minde.

Mirth, ioy, and pleasantnes of the minde is good: a little anger doth not hurt: immoderate sorrow, fearefulnes, and all vehement affections are forbidden in all affects, but in this our case chiefly, as most hurtfull to the sight.

E

To

To preserve the sight by Medicines.

*Outward
Medicines.*



*The smell
of marierū.*

*Things com-
fortable to
the sight.*

Eie cups.

*Things put
into the eies.*

THE order to preserve the sight by medicines, doth consist of things outwardly applied, & inwardly taken. Amongest outward medicines to preserve the sight, it is accounted a great secret, to smel much to marierum. So these things following, are found very much to comfort the sight in staying the visible spirits from waisting: *videlicet*, corall, pearle, the stone called *Lapis Armenius*, spectacles of Christalline or clear and pure glasse, greene & sky colours, to dip the eies in cold water, to which purpose, many haue cups made in the forme of an eie, called eie-cups: & to wash the eies with the waters or decoctions of eiebright, roses, and veruaine. Some other things are put into the eies to clear the sight, & to remoue impediments which do often grow there: to which purpose as approued very good & without hurt, the iuices & waters of eiebright, of fenell, of veruaine, of marigolds, of pearlwort are greatly commended. And

Adon-

Montagnana doeth mention a certaine ^{A prepara-}
 kinde of preparation of the iuice of fenell, ^{tion of the}
 singular good to preferue the sight from ^{iuice of fe-}
 dimnesse, to take the iuice of fenell in the ^{nell.}
 month of Aprill, and to put it in a vessell
 of glasse, with a long and narrow necke,
 and let it stand fiftene daies in the sunne,
 that it may be well dryed, then remoue
 the glasse softly, that you doe not trouble
 the residue, or grounds, and so powre it
 into another vessell: and to euery halfe
 pound of the iuice, put an ounce of chosen
lignum aloes, beaten into fine powder, and *Lignum*
 let it stand other fiftene daies in the Sun. ^{aloes.}
 Then straine it twise through a thick cloth, ^{good for}
 and keepe the clearest in a vessell of glasse ^{the sight.}
 to your vse: you may drop a little hereof
 into your eies to cleare the sight. And some
 do distill this wood in a stillatory of glasse,
 and put the water thereof into the eies,
 and held this for a great secret as mira-
 culous to preferue the sight. And the same
Montagnana doeth compound another
 medicine more abstersiue to remedie the
 dimnes of the sight, dissoluing in an ounce ^{Sal gemma}
 of the water of Rosemarie flowers, two ^{doth cleare}
 scruples of *Sal gemma* very finely powde- ^{the sight.}
 red, and filtered, and counselleth to drop

the same often into the eies; affirming by his experience, that it doeth so mightily cleare the sight, that suffusions are thereby wonderfully remoued, and especially moistures of the eies.

I am heere also in this place for the cleansing and strenghtning of the eies especially to commend vnto you the frequent vse of old and cleere white wine, in which the *Calaminar* stone hath beene oftentimes extinguished: and likewise the pure liquor of good sugar-candy dissolued in the white of an egge, being hard rosted and the yolke taken out.

*The vrine of
a childe.*

Also our authors do commend the washing of the eies with the vrin of a childe, and sometimes to drop the same into the eies.

*A lie of fen-
nel stalkes.*

And for this purpose also they do commend lie made of the ashes of fenel stalkes. Wee

*A preparati-
on of the li-
uer of a
Goate for
the sight.*

doe read in all our writers great commendations, of a liquor of the liuer of a goate, prepared in manner following. Take the liuer of a male goat, not diseased, nor newly killed: and after it is well washed, pricke it in many places, and fill the same with graines of pepper, and inforce the liuer with the leaues of fennell and of eiebright, then rost it with a soft fire cleare, not smoakie,

kie, vntill it bee reasonably roasted: and in the time of roasting, receiue the liquor which doth distill, in a conuenient vessell, and apply the same to your vse.

Auicenna in his third sen. third booke and fourth treatise, *cap. de debilitate visus*, aboue all other things doth commend the medicine called *collyrium de fellibus*, for that Collyrium it cleanseth the pores of the eies, cleareth de fellibus and conserueth the spirits, mundifieth the moystures or waters of the sight: as you may reade in *Auicenna* in the foresaide place.

Inward Medicines.



Medicins to be taken inwardly are in number many: but I thinke best at this time to mention a few, which are easie to be had, and as of great efficacy most commended: &

of such the powder following is most simple: yet by experience aproved of such force that many, after their sight hath bin decayed, haue by the vse of it, receiued againe the

*A powder
for the sight*

The same perfectly : the powder is thus made.

Take of the powder of ciebright foure ounces, of mace one ounce, mingle them together, and take thereof the weight of three pence before meate.

A sirup for
the sight.

Montanus in his 92. counsel giueth great praise to a sirup, against the decay of the sight through the weakenes and dimnes of the same, which he compoundeth thus.

Take of the iuices of fennel,	} of each two ounces.
of veruaine,	
of roses,	

The leaues of the herbe ciebright	} of each M. S.
of endiue,	
of celendine.	

boyle the herbes in two pints of water vntill the halfe be spent : then straine it hard, and mingle the iuices with the decoction, and with sugar according to art make a sirup, which is to be kept in a glasse vessell. You may take two ounces of this sirup in the morning fasting. In windy bodies hce maketh the sirup thus,

Take of fenell seeds,	} of each iiij. ounces.
of anise seeds.	

of

of the herbs of eiebright
 of veruaine,
 of rose-leaues,
 of celendine. *M. j.*
 of rhue. *M. j. S.*

} of each
M. iij.

boile these in water vntill halfe be consu-
 med: straine it harde, and with sugar sirup-
 pize the decoction: both these sirups are
 excellent good to defend the sight from
 dimnesse.

Mesue in his booke called *Grabadin*, wri-
 ting of the diseases of the eies, aboue all o-
 ther medicines extolleth an electuary vn-
 der the name of *Humaine*, as hauing noble
 vertues to perserue the eies, and to conti-
 nue the visble spirites in their clearenesse,
 which he compoundeth thus.

*An excellen
 electuary
 to perferue the
 sight.*

Take the herbe called *Adhil*, that is

eiebright, ounces, ij.
 fenill seeds, Drams. v.

mace,

cubebs,

cinamom,

long-peper,

cloues.

} of each
 Dra. j.

beate all into powder, searse it, then take
 of good hony clarified, lib. j.

of the iuice of fenill boyled and clarified, one ounce.

of the iuice of Rhue
of Celendine.

both boyled and clarified,
of each halfe an ounce.

boyle all to the height of an electuary, and then put to it the powders according to art, and so reserue it in glasse vessels. You may take hereof the quantity of Dra. iij, in wine as *Mesue* writeth: If wine seeme too hot, you may allay it with fenill water, or with Eiebright water: it must be taken in the morning fasting: and you ought to forbear the taking of other things, by the space of three houres, and so at night, but then you must make a light supper, and sup the more timely.

Distilled
waters.

Where in this little Treatise mention is made of distilled waters, I wish the same to be artificially done in stillitories of glasse, that the qualities of the herbes may remaine in the distilled waters. And therefore I doe not allow of the common maner of distilling in stillitories of lead, by the which the watry parts onely are drawne.

FINIS.

**A Treatise of the princi-
pall diseases of the eyes, gathered
out of Fernelius and Iohn
Riolamus Doctors
of Physicke**

AS the Eyes are of a delicate and soft nature, so ar they by the most light occasion offended, as by smoak, by dust, and the Sunne beames: so the north winde, and vapours rising from minerals doe hurt the eyes. But this peculiar property the eyes haue, that they congeale not because they are of a fiery property, and doe consist of an airy fatnes.

The eyes are subiect to euery kinde of disease, Simeler, Organical, and commane as the similer parts doe labour with euery distemperature, with an hot distemperature, as often as they are offended with smoake, or dust, which offence proceeding from an outward cause, is properly called *Taraxis*, rednes of the eyes is more like vnto *Phlogosis*, then *Phlegmon* because they ar red with-
out

out tumor. A cold distemperature doth dull the sight. A moyst doth dilate the pupill: A dry distemperature doth either shrinke vp the whole eye, or the pupill thereof is dried or extenuated, as it hapneth in extreame old age, or by the immoderate vse of venerie. From thence Pthisis, and an Atrophia hapneth of the eye: I call that Pthisis which is an extenuation of the pupill, or apple, and becometh more angustior, and streyter, and more obscure: but that is an *Atrophia*, when the whole eye is consumed for want of nourishment. And as the Instrument doth suffer diseases of number, of magnitude, of situation and conformation, (I say) conformation in the figure, *Meatus*, and *Asperitie*, for it is a disease in magnitude, as often as the eyes are more great, and more standing forth then they should, for the lesser eyes are best, because the visible vertue being coacted and drawne together is greater then when it is dispersed, and is least subiect to outward iniuries: from whence it doth happen, that those which by nature haue small balls or apples of the eye, haue their sight most sharpe, I meane, not those which haue it so by accident, as if they be extenuated by immoderate venerie

rie, for then thinges seeme to be greater then they are : to this may be referred *Encanthis*, and *Rhinas*, for they are the contrary of the same kinde. *Encanthis* is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the greater *Cantho*, but *Rhinas* is when the same caruncle being eroded and eaten, doth appeare as it were hanging forth. To diseases of number, doe appertaine *Suffusio*, which is commonly called the *Cataracte*, which is an humor concreate betweene the Cornea, and the Vnea : in like manner, the web called *Pterigium* and *Onix* or *Vngula* and *Hypopion*. The web is a *neruose membrane*, which according to diuers men, doth proceede from the great corner vnto the apple, and sometimes at length doth couer the whole eye. *Onyx* or *Vnguis* is a *Cicatrix* from some vlcer, which is referred to the likenes of a nayle. *Hypopion* is a certaine *Pus*, collected vnder the Cornea, which doth succeed a suppurated inflammation & *Chemosis*, *Hyposphagmati* bloody and sugillat eyes, such as are when some veine is opened, broken, or gnawne, the blood waxeth blewe and liued:

To diseases of Site or situation doth appertaine *Ecpiesmos*, which is, when the whole
ball

ball hangeth forth, which hapneth by the Muscles relaxed, which muscles do obvolue the opticke nerue, which disease may be called *Prolapsus oculi*, although *Paulus* doth call it *Proptosis*, when the *Cornea* being eroded or eaten, the *Vuea* doth hang forth, of which *Proptosis* there are diuers names, for first when the *vuea* doth hang forth, because it appeareth like vnto the head of a Flie, it is called *Myocephalos*, but when it doth increase more, and doth represent *Acinum vuea*, it is called *Staphiloma*, when it doth more increase, and the eye is starke blinde and hath the likenes of the head of a nayle, it is called *Clauus*, but either affect is *Morbus in situ*, but the first is of the whole eye, the latter of one onely part, that is of the *vuea*. Diseases of conformation are, when the naturall figure of the eye is peruerter, as in *Strabismo* or conuulsion, *Midriasei* or dilatation of the ball: also diseases in *Via*, as a sodaine obstruction of the Opticke nerue, which is called *Hamarosis*. The Sicke seeth nothing at all, when notwithstanding no cause appeareth in the eye, the tunicles of the eyes ought to be light, terse, and fayre are sometimes exasperated with an inward and outward cause, as with smoake and dust.

The eyes do suffer most often common diseases, as vlcers, and tumors against nature, first phlegmon, which is called *Ophthalmia*, that is knowne by tumor, inflammation, rednes and paine.

The vlcers do manifest themselves by itch, by paine and Saines, but not also the *Adnata*, but also the *Cornea* is sometimes vlcered, and whether it bee vlcered, wee may easily know by this signe: There doth appeare a white spot in the black of the eye, with the signes aforesaid: and when the *Coniunctina* is vlcered there doth appeare as it were a red spot in the white of the eye: But first, I will set downe the manner of curing of those diseases, and then I will speak of the *Symptoms*.

The precept of *Plato* in *Charmide* is familiar with *Galen*. Euen as it is in vaine to cure the diseases of the head without consideration bee first had of the whole, so rashly to prescribe remedies to the eyes, except we first consider of the head, where is the originall both of the eyes and the fountaine of all diseases which come by defluxion.

Therefore first of all the body is to bee purged with *pillulis lucis maioribus* in a cold cause

cause, and in an hot cause, with *pil. lucis minoribus*, or with *Sena* and *Agarick* which shall bee boyled in a decoction, or with the distilled waters of *Fenel* and *Eye-bright*, with which *vehicles* the purgative vertue is carried to the eyes: and consider that the *Agarik* doth especially profit the braine, and the *Senna* the eyes.

The opening of a veine in hot diseases is profitable, but not in cold, yet the common people do hold an opinion that bloud-letting doth weaken the sight, for it draweth the animall spirits and so doth weaken their force, because the vapour of bloud or the naturall spirit is the matter of the vitall spirit, as heere of the animall: for the eyes ought to be fiery and full of Animall Spirit.

Masticatoria, without doubt, doe profit to the deriuation of the humor from the braine, but your *errhina* are hurtfull, especially the stronger sort, because they draw to the part affected, for there is great affinity of the nostrils with the eyes: there is also a manifest *foramen*, from the eye into the nostrill, whose *opercle* or couer is a little lacrimall flesh. But some man may say *Ætius* doth prescribe *errhina*: I answer those
are

are the lighter sort, neither is the disease as yet confirmed, but now beeing confirmed and the humor fixed and not flowing, Cupping glasses adplied to the shoulders doth pluck back the fluxe from the eyes, euen as a *Seton*, and *Cautier*, in *Inio Iohn de Vigo* doth apply behind the eares bloudsuckers and *Vesicatorium*, as

Vesica- } Recip. *Fermenti acris* one ounce.
torium. } *Cantharidum et Seminis Synapi*,
 one dramme.

Mixe them for a *Vesicatorium*.

There *Fernelius* willeth to apply a *cautier*, and doth giue a reason that from thence a branch from the iugular vaine springeth and doth runne through to the *Optick Nerues*.

As often as the veines of the forehead do swell, they shew the fluxe to bee externall and the tumor to descend from the *pericoranium* from whence springeth the *coniunctiua*, which fluxe is profitably stayed with some *adstringent frontall*, such as in this maner may be prepared.

Recip. *Emplast. contra rupturam desiccationi rubri an.* one ounce.

Malax them with oyle of myrtles or roses, and spred it vppon linnen and make a
 frontall

frontall, which apply all ouer the forehead: or,

Recep. *Farina volatil* is an ounce & a halfe.
boli armeni et Sanguinis Draconis
ana. two drammes.

Worke them well together with the white of egges and oyle of roses, and make a frontall as before. Also *topicall* meanes applyed to the head are not to bee neglected.

For this is a generall precept, as often as diseases come by defluxion. we must not onely respect that part that is offended but also that part that sends it. Beside a thinne humor is to bee ingroft and made thicker, and the laxer wayes are to be made straiter: this last prescribed frontall is most excellent, but first *cephalicall thinges* and such as respect the head must be remembred.

The vse of Eyebright wine doth confirme and strengthen weak and ill affected eyes or the powder of Eyebright as,

Recep. *Euprasie,*

Feniculi dulc. ana one ounce.

Cum duplo Saccharo, take of it after meales or,

Recep. *Coriandri preparat.* one ounce.

Euphrasia et feniculi an. halfe an ounce.

Cina-

Cinamomi. one dramme.

Macis. two scruples.

With the double weight of Sugar make a powder to be taken out of a spoone after meales, if you please you may boyle the iuyces of Fenel and Eyebright with hony and make a confection: of which take morning and eueing the quantity of a Walnut.

For generall thinges outwardly to bee applyed, I will prescribe two *Colliriums*, the one in hot diseases to be prescribed in the beginning of the fluxe, that it may bee repelled, the other in the state and declination of hot diseases, and in cold also, they may at all times be vsed, the first *Collirium* shall be after this manner.

Recip. *Muccaginis Semi. Psylli.*

et Cydoniorum, extracta in aqua Rosarum, vel plantaginis, an. halfe an ounce with two ounces.

Of the same water make a liquid *Colirium*: it is commonly made with the white of a new laid egge, being wrought together with Rosewater or Plantain water: a *Colirium* to resoluē is made in this manner.

Recip. *Muccaginis fenugreci* extracted with Eyebright water or Fenel water *an.*

D

one

one ounce make a *Colirium*, or with two ounces of the same water make a *Collirium liquidum*: a litle of the Muscilage is to bee prescribed because it doth quickly grow fower.

And now I aske whether your *Colliria* are to bee distilled into the eyes as hot as may be suffered? as it liketh *Scribonius*: or cold as it pleaseth *Alesue*, or luke warme according to *Galen*: But in my opinion they are to be instilled luke warme, vnlesse the affect do require some other thing, for in eyes that be exceedingly inflamed and burning, wee drop it in cold; but in very cold affects wee droppe it in very warme, otherwise meanelly warme doth alwaies serue the turne.

Now to proceed to cure those diseases whereof wee haue already spoken: euery distemperature is cured by his contrary: as eyes that bee inflamed and ouer-hot, shall be cooled with the dayly washing of them with cold thinges, or with the waters of *Roses* and *Plantaine*: but if the distemperature be cold, we warme the eyes with putting in the waters of *Eyebright*, *Fennell*, *Rue*, *Celendine*, washing them often therewith: if the eyes bee ouer-moist wee dry them

them if wee macerate *tutia* in those waters,
as for example.

Recip. *Tutia* one dram.

Infuse it in eyebright water two ounces;
make a *Collirium* if the eyes be ouer dry we
humect them by instilling womans milk, or
with a fodus of mallows, holy hocks and
violets: But if some matter be ioyned with
the distemperature, let it bee resolued with
a *Collirium* of the *Muscilage* of *Fenugreeke*
extracted in the aforesaid waters; or wash
the eyes with the decoction of *Fenugreeke*,
with a sponge, or boyle a bag being filled
with *Fenugreeke* in water, and apply the
bagge to the eye warme: hitherto we haue
spoken of the Similer disease, now we will
speake of organicall, and first of diseases of
magnitude.

If the eyes shall be greater or lesser then
they should be from their first conformati-
on, all remedies are vnprofitable: if they
happen so by accident, as by some fluxe
from the braine, all the body is often to be
purged, the moist eyes are to be dryed, we
must looke to the head that is ouer-moist
with *Cephalicall* thinges. Also *Cautiers*
must be applyed to dry vp the offending
humor: we must apply for *Topicall*, linnen

dipt in the water of Rue, Celendine, or Eyebright, and the infusion of *Tutia*, or the bagge filled with *Fenugreeke*, or of the same *Hydroticall* Decoction of the infusion of *Tutia* make a *Collirium*.

Encanthis groweth whiles the bloud doth more abundantly flow to the *caruncle* for nourishment, which being turned into the same substance groweth greater then it ought to doe: sometimes it is so great that it hindreth the eye lids to be shut: it is burnt with gold, or els with a burning iron, or els cut off, or when it doth surmount it is bound with a thread, after it is softly bound vp, and after being destitute of nourishment, the *excreſcence* doth fall away of its owne accord. Our ancient Physicians called this kind of remedy *Anabronchismen*, if the sick bee of a delicate constitution and shall refuse the Chirurgery, let the *excreſcence* be eaten away with burnt Alum or with oyle of vitriol: but it must be diligently corrected with rosewater or milke, for the exquisite sense of the part. In the meane time while these things are a doing, wee must defend the eye with some defensure to auoid the offence of a fluxe. *Rhyas* doth oftentimes succeed

Epi

Epiphora, if the *Carnacle* be plainly eaten it admitteth no cure: but if some part be onely eaten, the flesh may be regenerated by applying *incarnatives* as *tutia*, *aloes*, thus, or infuse the same in *succo granatorum*, and being strained instill it by drop meale into the greater corner of the eye. But perhaps you will say wil you mixe adstringents with your *incarnatives*, such as is the iuyce of Pomegranets? which is altogether forbidden by *Galen*: least the dry excrement should be retained in the part. But hitherto of diseases of magnitude: now follow diseases of number.

Of the Webbe of the Eye.

Chap. 3.

Pterigium groweth by the defluxion of thick and grosse humors, beeing soft and white in the beginning. *Dioscorides* doth commend a *Callusum* of Snailles, they are to be burned whole, and the powder to be mixt with honny, the powder of the cuttle bone or the pummis stone may be also mixed with honny as before; If you would haue it stronger, mixe a little salt *Armoniac*, but first foment the eye with a decocti-

on of *Fenugreeke*. *Aetius* vseth to burne Plantaine seed, and addeth to the poudre mirhe, and also the scales and flowre of brasse, but wee should apply no mortals to the eyes, except it be first burnt and washed, for by the burning and washing, the sharpnes and biting quality is removed, and so it doth raise no fluxe, of which our cheefest care should bee. Also wee may vse oyle of vitriol, but it must bee well corrected with milke: but yee shall note that a great and inueterate web can be cured by no meanes but by Chirurgery: such are those that couer the whole ball and black, of the eye: webs grosse and thick, black: and which do affect the temples, by consent are in no hand to bee medled withall.

In like manner if there be suspition of a *Catarhaet* beginning, and there be also a web that is white and soft, we must abstain from thinges eating, because they generate and increase the *Catarhaet*. *Aetius* & *Celsus* doe shew Chirurgery, and especially *Paulus Aegneta* in his 6. booke and Cha 28. where he doth shew a double kind of cure; the first, that the web be stretched once with a thread, & then with a laun-

cet to be excoriated; the second, to make a passage with a needle that may containe a thread or *setam* (which is the bristle of an hogge) and so hanging with the thread the web shall be cut with the bristle about the apple as it were with a saw, and that which doth remaine about the lachrimall, shall with the launcet be cut away.

Of the Hypopion or matter under the Cornea.

Chap. 4.

Because that *Hypopion* followeth to *Hyposphagma*, that is, eyes that are bloody by meanes of some veine being rupted, or open, which is also called *Aimalops*, because in this affect all thinges seeme red: therefore the bloud-shotten eyes must be quickly lookt vnto, least by neglect it growe into a leady colour, and then doth suppurate and degenerate into *Hypopion*, for that hapneth to the eye that hapneth to the skin by some blowe, and groweth when corrupt matter is in great aboundance, so that it doth occupie halfe the blacke of the eye, or shineth through the horny coate, which couereth the whole apple of the eye: this

affect may rise not onely of an vlcer, but also of great payne in the head; or inflammation in the eye that is corrupted, and besides inflammation, it may grow from abundance of humors which doe breake open the mouthes of the veines: also, or stroake or falls may make the bloude disperse and flie abroad, which turneth to suppuration *ad Pus* when it is out of their proper vessels. To prevent the inconueniences, the patient must forthwith be let blood in the arme, and in the temples, and in the corner of the eyes: if it be possible also we must vse cupping glasses vpon the shoulders, and such medicines as may stay inflammations: afterwards, we must vse such medicines as doe resolute and assuage payne, such as these.

Recip. Cadmie one ounce.

eris vsti. halfe an ounce.

Rosarum siccar. foure drammes.

Croci. one dramme.

Folii. one dramme.

Lapidis Sus. one dramme.

Mirra two drams.

Gummi six drams.

Beat them with sweet wine, and vse them with an egge. Also a *Collirium ex Thure* called *Disolibanum*.

Recip.

Recip. *Thuris.*

Ceruse an. one ounce and a halfe.

Cadmia

Pompholig's.

Terra sancta.

Ami'i.

Gummi an. six dramms

Opii. two drammes.

Squam'xris one ounce.

Tragacanth. five dramms.

Let this be framed with rayne water,

Or this.

Recip. *Croci, Alges, Mirrha, an.* one
dramme, *Vini* three drams, *Mellis*
six drams.

Let the Saffron be dissolued in wine, then
let it be mixt with hony, and kept in a glasse
vessell, with which, twise or thrise a day
annoynt the eies.

If these medicines and remedies doe not
preuaile, then we must trye another way:
let the patient be set in a conuenient place,
hauing one to stay his head behind, then
let the Chyrurgian hold his with one hand
with the instrument called *Speculum oculi*,
described in *Parrys* Chirurgery, and with
the other hand, with the point of a launce
he shall neatly and cunningly scarifie the
horny

horny tunicle, vntill he come to the corrupted and slimy matter, which he shall make to auoide by little and little: After this worke ended, he shall vse repercussive medicines, and medicines auoyding and ceasing paine, as the white of an egge beaten with rose and plantain waters, and then apply the remedies which shal be set down for vlcers in the eyes, which be cleansing, increasing flesh, and closing vp: Moreover the Chyrurgian must be very carefull least flesh grow in the incision of the Membrain, which will bring both hurt, and also deformity to the partie; to preuent which, this Collyrium is much available, and also commended, and doth also preuent inflammation.

Recip. Gummi. Arabic. six drammes.

Spodii. foure drammes.

Thuris.

Mirrha.

Acatia.

Spica nard.

Squame eris.

Opii an. two drammes.

With rayne water bring them to a perfect forme, and then make them into small troci-

trociskes, and when you will vse them, wet them in the white of an egge with rose and plantaine waters.

Of Strabismus.

Strabismus is an euill motion of the Muscles, mouing the eyes, or a conuulsion of the eies, which if it be vnnaturall is vncurable, and that which commeth by accidents, is hardly or neuer to be cured, vnlesse perhaps it be in infants: for the eye, for examples sake, being conuulsed, is reduced *ad leuam Rasis*, and *Auicen* doth commend the bloud of a Turtle to be insuffilled; also the pye is eaten with profit, and the powder thereof is referred into a Collyrium: some suppose that the head of a Bat being burnt and powdered; others commend the head of a Swallow taken by insufflation.

Of Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena, or Obfuscatio, starke blindness, or Hallucinatio. Chap. 5.

Amaurosis is commonly an hindrance to the whole sight, without any appearance at all in the eye, for the apple appeareth sound and vnchanged, onely the *Nervus opticus* is stopped: this disease is vncurable, because there are no remedies therefore:
where

Wherefore as yet the humor being not settled as *Aetius* doth testifie, that he saw one that did recouer the sight, onely with the applying of cupping glasses with scarification. Remedies are not to be neglected, often purgation with pills of *Iod*, with *Trochisks* of *Albandall*, *Hydroticks*, *Masticatoria*, and also vehement *Errhina* are not to be neglected, for in this onely affect of the eyes they doe good, the braine must be dried with a cappe fit for the same, caustics must be applyed at the roore of the eare, for that cause remembred by *Fernelius*, and in *Inio* for reuulsion, beware you forget not to vse cupping glasses. When the eye is exasperated, annoynt it with fresh butter, and instilling therein womans milke, also the muscilage of philiurn, of quinces, of fenugreek, and of tragagant are to be applied, let the Muscilage be drawne in the decoction of Mallowes, Holy hocks, Violets &c. *Aetius* doth much commend this salve.

Recip. *Croci*. one dramme.

Mirrhe one dramme.

Piper. gran. 15.

Spice nard. two scruples.

Succi feniculi sixteene drams.

Ammoniac.

Ammoniac.

Thimiama two drams.

Mellis six ounces.

When they are all beaten finely, powre into them the Iuyce of Fennell, then beate them againe vntill they be dry, afterwards pur the hony vnto them, and keepe this salve in a brasen box for your vse, : before you vse this salve, you must haue a fomentation of Sea water hot, wherein dip a sponge and often bath the eyes, also a Cucupha or cap prepared as followeth.

Recip. *Flor. laeundula.*

Stacados.

Hysopi.

Beton.

Camomil. an. p. i.

Ros. rub. p. 2.

Calami aromat.

Ligni Aloess

Ciperi an. one dramme.

Fol. lauri.

Maioram an. p. i.

Nucis muscat.

Rad. ireos.

Cinamoni an. two drams and a halfe.

Gariphil. one dramme and a halfe.

Stiracis cal. one dramme.

Ambro

Ambra grisea. gran. 6.

Musci gran. 4.

Beat all these to fine powder, and therewith make a cap quilted, or quilt bagges, and apply to the head.

This electuary is commended to comfort the stomach, and to prevent the ingendring of grosse phlegme in the draine.

Recip. *Cinamom. opt. 1 dram, 1 scruple.*

Cariophil.

Ligni Aloes.

Maceris an. halfe a dram.

Zinzib. halfe a scruple.

Anisipul. one scruple.

Make all into powder, and take the equall waight in suger to them all, and with wormewood water make into tables the weight of three drammes, they are to be vsed in the morning three howers before dinner. I haue forborne to prescribe topicall meanes, which haue little or no vse in this case, because the originall default is not in the eye.

Of Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the aduata, or coniunctiua. Chap. 6.

Ophthalmia is properly an inflammation of the *Aduata* or *Coniunctiua*, which is known by rednes, payne, heat, and stretching out: when

when there is rednes without tumor, especially by some outward cause, as by dust and smoake, it is properly called *Taraxis*: when the white of the eye is so swollen vpon the blacke, so that a kinde thereof appeareth to hang forth, it is then called *Chemosis*: some affirme it to be *Chemosis* when the Membrain coniunctiua is higher lifted then the Cornea, as if this were in an hole, which besides the rednes and heat causeth the eye-lids to be turned, so that they cannot couer the eye: contrary to this is *Phthimosis*, when by some great inflammation the eye-lids doe stick fast each to other, and cannot be opened, but the hurt which they receiue is but an accident in this disease. *Epiphora*, is generally taken for a suddaine streame of humors in any part. As *Pliny* calleth *epiphoram uteri* or *ventris*, notwithstanding it is properly vsed for the affect in the eyes: when with great inflammation great quantity of humors flow vnto them all these aforesaid affects do accompany each other: the causes are the recourse of bloud, choler, flegme, and melancholy, but most commonly bloud & choler: the generall cure for this disease doth consist in bloud-letting, diet, purging by the aduise of a learned Physicion because

because *Opthalmicis Diarrheam superuenire bonum est*, we must not omit to vse cupping glasses vpon the Shoulders with scarification on which wilbe good for reuulsion, also an Astringent frontall to intercept the fluxe, if it seeme to be outwards. In the beginning a repellent *Collyrium* to hinder the generation of *Phlegmon* which must be framed of the muscilage of phillium and of quinces, and then a resoluing *Collyrium* of the muscilage of fenugreek, being well washed from its byting quality. Abstinance from wine, in the beginning is very necessary, yet in the declination wine may be permitted euen as a bath of sweet water, to contemperate the bloud, is at the beginning denied, least it should cause the humor to shed, and increase the defluxion. If the inflammation do continue the muscilages betorsaid shalbe drawne in the water of poppy, or in a decoction thereof, adding thereunto a little camphire or opium, and apply to the eie this cataplasme. Take of sodden apples iiii. ounces, and with the white of an egge and womans milk, make a cataplasme: you must be carefull to renew these medicins least they dry ouer fast, and so cause heate: not long after vse this *Collyrium*.

Recip,

Recip: *Gummi arabici*
tragogant ana one dram.
cerusa lota halfe a dram.
opij gran. iij.

Dissolue all with the white of an egge and womans milke that giueth suck. In the declaration of this disease this may be vsed. Take of the muscilage of fenugreek, and quince-seed drawne in rose-water, and eie-bright-water *ana.* one ounce and a halfe, in which dissolue sarcocoll in the milke of a woman that giueth suck two drams; *aloes lot.* one dram; mirh halfe a dram: and so make an eye-salue; and where there is any great itching, or rather where the inflammation commeth of fleagme, this is a most singular *Collirium*.

Recip: *tutia prep.*
aloes lota ana. halfe a dram.
sarcocol.
myrrha ana. halfe a scruple.
sacchar. cand. one dram.
vitriol. albi halfe a scruple.
aqua ros.
aqua faniculi ana. two ounces.

Boyle them altogether a little while in a viol-glasse, and then drop thereof into the eie. Some commend this *Collirium* in all

inflammations of the eies, to take snayle with the shells, and to beate them with a little salt, and therow an hypocras bagge to let the water thereof distill, which being cleare put thereof into the eies. It sometimes falleth out by vnadvised applications, which doth coole and beate back, or else by some inflammation, that the naturall heate is extinguished and choaked, and therevpon ensueth a worse inflammation, then any of the aforenamed, which is a *sphaerosus opthalmia*, which doth depriue the eie of naturall temperature, doth make it corrupt and vtterly perish, which disease *Galen* in his introduction calleth *gangrena opthalmi* the gangren or mortification of the eie: when this happneth wee must haue recourse to proper remedies for gangrens, chaunging them as the state of the disease and the part shall require.

Of the suffusion of sight called Cataracta.

Chap. 7.

Hypochyma or *Cataracta* is an heape of superfluous humors made thick betweene the coate Cornea and the humor crystalloides or crySTALLINUS, directly vpon the apple

ple of the eie, swimming about the *aquena humor* in that place, which *Celsus* doth affirme to be voyd and empty: it hindereth the sight, or at the least the discerning of such things as are before our eies. *Fernelius* appointeth the place of it betweene the membrain *Vuca* and the *Cristallin humor*. The difference thereof is borrowed from the quantity or quality; from the quantity, when it is whole, couering all the compasse of the apple of the eie, in such sort that the patient cannot see any thing, sometimes it doth couer onely halfe the apple of the eie, or some part of it, either above or beneath, or in the midst, in such manner that that onely part of the thing before our face can be discerned, which is placed against the part of the eie, which is affected: Some there are that doe contend and affirme that this suffusion is no disease, but an outward moysture collected before the pupil, or apple of the eie, which humidity seeing that it is a substance doth not seeme to be a disease, because it is a quallity, and is placed vnder the predicament of quality: but to leaue an ouer curious questioning, whether it be a disease, or quality, we will proceed to the cure. Now to proceed in order to

the cure: first you must purge the braine, with pills that are proper for that purpose, and giue them to the patient, the day before you begin your cure: then the next day following, about nine of the clock in the morning, the patient yet fasting, (prouided that the cataract be ripe, and confirmed) cause him to sit ouert whart a stoole, in riding fashion, and sit on the same stoole face to face, and make the patient to hold his sound eie closed with his hand, and in that sort charge him to sit steadfastly without starting, or stirring in any-wise: let another also stand behind him, and hold his head very steadfast: this done, first with your owne hand lift vp the ouer-eie-lid, and then with thy other hand put in thy needle, made for that purpose in at the greater corner of the eie, and finely trilling the tunicle called saluatella, or saluatrix, with alwaies thy finger to and fro, till thou touch with the point of thy needle the corrupt water, which is indeed the cataracte: and then begin by little and little, to remoue that water from before the sight, to the corner of the eie, and keepe it there with the point of your needle; the space of three minuts of an houre, and then remoue your needle easily

fly from it, and if it happen to rise againe, bring it back the second time : but this you must beware of, that when the needle hath touched the catarract, you doe not writh it about with your fingers to and fro, till it be set in his place before named, but to draw it thither gently, and when you haue it there, writh the needle about vntill it hath gathered the water about it, and then pull it out : when this is done cause him to shut close his eie, and apply therevpon a plaster of flaxe, and the white of an egge, and cause him to lie in his bed nine daies together, remouing the plaster three times in the day, and so many times in the night, without any other stirring of it, and prouide also that hee lie in a very darke place, and let him be kept in a thin diet, as reare egges and white bread: and if hee be young, and of strength, let him drinke Ruddy water, but otherwise let him drinke small ale, and wine delayd with water, for truely too much nourishment would offend, in procreating too much bloud in the eie, which is very hurtfull in the beginning of the cure. When the ninth day is past, let him arise and wash his eies with faire cold water, and hee shall inioy his sight by the helpe of God,

even as well as hee had it before.

Of the Aegilops or the lacrimall Fistula.
Chap. 8.

Betweene the nostrills and the greater corner of the eye riseth an Aposthume, which the Grecians do call *Aegilops*, that is, *oculus Caprinus* a Goats eye, because that Goats are subiect to this disease, wee call this disease, *Fistula lacrimalis*. This *Aegilops* may happen through euery humor, yet neuerthelesse it happeneth most often through fleagme, seldome through bloud, but seldome or neuer from choller or melancholly: the flegmatick humor continually flowing by the flesh of the lacrimall corner to the nostrills, and sometimes vnder the same flesh being there detained, doth putrifie and breaketh out into a fistulous vicer, from whence certaine doe imagine that *Aegilops* happeneth alwaies from fleagme; and by bloud also this disease is wont to bee excited, but not so often as with fleagme: but it is sufficient to know that this lacrimall fistula happeneth from some virulent humor and that which is corrosiue.

As

As concerning the cure, at the first beginning we must presently vse repellents, such as is rose-water and the white of an egge well beaten together, or with oyle of roses mixt with vinegar: which oyle must be boyled to the consumption of the vinegar: then adde thereto a little milke: wee must be carefull that none of the oyle stick to the eye, for to that part it is very biting: or apply thereto *Halica* boyled in vinegar and beaten well together, for it doth not onely help them in the beginning, but after they alter into Apostume; and doth breake them and pierce euen to the very bone: or a medicine framed of these, *glau-cium*, saffron, and the iuyce of Pellitory of the wall, but the medicine must be oftentimes changed. I, saith *Trallianus*, haue hindered these *Aegilops* as yet not growne to matter by the vse of these things that they neuer came to suppuration: or the place is to be anointed with a *Collyrium* which doth vehemently stupifie; and least the matter should happen to be cold we take *bdellium* dissolued in vinegar with oyle of Roses which may be mixed therewith, or *Ammoniackum* and the iuyce of fenncel, or snailes with their shells; sometime with Aloes and

Sometimes with Myrhe mixed, and so apply
 it. In the meane time wee must ordaine a
 diet of such meate as is of good nourish-
 ment, and containing but few superfluities,
 as are Chickins, Hens, Partridges, Pheasants,
 Doves, Larkes, new laid Egges, Raisons
 and sweet Almonds: let his drinke be *Hy-*
dromell or wine delayed with water: for
 diuersion of the humor flowing, the hume-
 rall veine of that side in the arme must be
 cut, or some other diuersions with cupping
 glasses, or frictions and ligatures must bee
 vsed: also the humors abounding, digested
 and prepared, must be auoided with *hiera*
picra, or *hiera logodion*, or with pilles of
cochia, or by *clysters* and sharpe Supposito-
 ries, neither will one purgation suffice, but
 diuers and often reiterated: but if the dis-
 ease doe continue, wee must vse *topicall*
 meanes and such as are discusseive. *Paulus*
 commendeth *ruia Satina cum lixiuio*, fra-
 med of Ashes and lime: indeed in the be-
 ginning it is somewhat biting: but afterward
 it is most gentle and doth penetrate vnto
 the very bone. *Alexander Trallianus* doth
 shew an approued medicine which is the
 inward *membrain* of the reede, that which
 we find about the knots, and mixe it with
 honny

hony and apply the same, changing the same foure times a day: when the place is well clenfed and purged, dip a sponge in *malsa* and foment it: this aforesad *menbraine* of the reede may bee applyed by it selfe or else.

Recip. *Staphisagria*, two drammes.
Ammoniacki in aceto dissoluti, halfe an ounce, mixe them and apply it.

An other.

Recip. *Mellis puri*,
Aloes hepat. an. two ounces.
Myrrba, one ounce.
Croci, halfe a dramme.
Aqua. lib. 2.

Boyle all at a gentle fier, to the consumption of the one halfe, and in that decoction being hot infuse a new peece of sponge, and with the same clense the sore, and then bind a soft peece of sponge wet in the same liquor, and it will worke a wonderfull effect, as hath often beene proued.

An other medicine.

Recip. *Succi foliorum lilii vel radicis eius*, foure ounces.
Viridis aris vsti, one ounce.
Mellis puri, three ounces.
Olei nucum, Cera q. s.

Boyle

Boyleall to the consumption of the iuy-
ees, and make an oyntment, of which put
it in *cum lincio* or tent, as is fit. I will de-
scribe an other medicine which doth not
onely cure the Lacrimall fistula, but all o-
ther Fistulas.

Recip. *Centaurei minoris.*

Aristolochie rot. an. aur. 1.

Mirrhe aur 3.

Aluminis.

Gallæ an. aur. halfe.

Ireos.

Sarcocollæ

Seif memitz an. aur. 1.

Viridis xris. one scruple.

Mixe all with hony and make an oynt-
ment. When the bone is foule, we vse an
actuell cautier, and touch the bone thtough
a Canula, which cautier must be either of
brasse or siluer, and being artificially ap-
plied, will cure the fistula: (I, sayth the Au-
thor, haue wrought with the Cautier, as a-
foresaid, and haue had very good successe.

*Generall rules for the conser-
uation of the sight.*

Chap. 9.

Who.

Whosoever doth desire to preserve his sight, let him take heed of the inequality of the ayre, of fire, smoake, winde, immoderate Coiture, much labour, superfluous weeping, drunkenness, overmuch sleepe, especially in the day-time vpon meat, immoderate watchings: Let them also auoid meates that doe ingender vapours, such as Cabbage, Coleworts, Onions, Garlick, all sharpe thinges, and Salt, fallers, beanes and peason, all fat thinges, whether they be of flesh, or of oyle, all thinges of hard digestion must be auoided, and all thinges that are vaporious. Medicines that doe conserue the sight, some are abstersiue and cleansing, and meanelly temperate, such as are Fennell, and a Collirium of the same, *Succus memita*, and Eiebright of its owne property: some there are which doe preserve the eyes by altering, or warming, by cooling, moistning, or drying, some preserve the sight by lenifying the asperitie, and other thinges, by other meanes, of which we will speake afterwards.

*A Collirium Democriti which
doth cleare the sight and
preserue the same.*

*Recip. Succifaniculi depurati lib. halfe,
Boyle it a little in a vessell of brasse, and
let it remaine awhile til it haue a residence,
then add two ounces of pure hony, and
boyle it againe at a gentle fire with ten or
twelue leaues of good gold, then straine
it, and put it into a violl of glasse, stopping
the mouth thereof very close, then set it
in the sunne, powring it from vessell into
vessell, taking alwaies away the residence,
and put thereof into the eyes: some doe add
thereunto the gall of a Cocke, the quanti-
tie of two drammes.*

Another that doth conserue the sight.

Recip. Tutia Alexandrine prep.

Antimoniiprap.

Lapidis hemattis.

*Offis sepia marina ablu-
eris vsti.*

Corticium aris.

*Aloes, folii, croci, an. faciem
Unam.*

Piperis

Piperis.

Macropiperis.

Salis ammoniaci an. partem. halfe.

Margaritarum.

Myrobal. cheb.

Spumæ maris.

Clymæ aureæ.

Saccari.

Musci, capsturæ an. partem quartam

1. Let it be very finely beaten and ground vpon a marble diuers times, vntill it be a very fine powder, of which put into the eyes.

The eyes of a Crowe hung about the neck, strengthneth a weake sight, and doth preserve the eyes: the roote of swines grasse or knot grasse dried in the decrease of the Moone, and hung about the neck, doth also conserue and strengthen the sight, neither doth it suffer them to be inflamed. Also take the leaues of Rue, of Roses, Fennell, Eiebright and Celendine, of each equall parts, distill them all together, and put a little of this water into the eyes, for it is the best Collirium for clearing of the eyes, for the conseruation and comfort of the sight: and it must be made in the spring-time. Also longe Comings and frictions of the head doth

doth diuert and turne away the vapours
that doe offend the sight: also it is good to
behold greene thinges, and the skies:
Cleare spectacles are also very good.
Moreouer fill the hollownes of the hand
in the morning with cold water, and with
the same wash open the eies: Also a nutmeg
beaten with hony and eaten in the morning
doth preserue the sight: also your *Mi-
robalans Condit* doe the same.

An excellent oyntment for the eyes.

Take *Auxungia recens* two ounces, keepe
it in rose water for six howers space, after-
wards wash it againe in white wine twelue
seuerall times, for the space of six howers
more, then add thereto of *Tutia prep.* and
in fine powder one ounce, *Lapis bematites*
well washed one scruple, *Aloes lota et pul.*
gr. 12. margaritarum gr. 3. mix it, and with
a little water of fennell make an oyntment,
whereof put a small quantity into the cor-
ner of the eyes.

FINIS,

